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DIRECTORS TO RUN PRISON.

Democratic Caucus Penitentiary Bill Passes Both Houses.

THE BILL AS TO INSANE LAWS

Referred to Senate Committee, Many Senators Opposing the Clause Placing the Criminal Insane in the Penitentiary.

THE SENATE.

NINETEENTH DAY.—The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. M. M. Marshall. Petition was presented to move the colored normal school from Elizabeth City to Hertford. Reports of committees were favorable as to bills to repeal chapter 581, laws of 1895, and to re-enact chapter 475, laws of 1893; to re-enact chapter 173, laws of 1895; to re-enact and amend chapter 134, laws of 1891; to appoint a committee on trustees of the University; to amend section 2,185 of The Code; to enlarge and increase the Albemarle Canal; to amend chapter 71, laws of 1889; to amend and consolidate the insanity laws of the State; to incorporate the African Aid and Benevolent Society; to authorize the publication of sketches of the North Carolina Regiments; a bill to amend sections 2,880 and 2,870 of The Code. The following bills were introduced: Justice, to amend section 34 of The Code, and chapter 281, laws of 1889; Harris, to establish a dispensary at Jackson; McIntyre, to amend chapter 68, laws of 1897; Glenn, to repeal section 3,113 of The Code. The calendar was taken up and among the bills to pass final reading was the bill to reorganize and incorporate the State penitentiary. Upon the ayes and noes being taken, the vote upon this bill stood 38 ayes and 5 noes. Senator Fuller, colored, said that this was a bill to provide a parent for an orphan child; that he believed that it was a good measure, and, therefore, he voted with the majority. The bill codifying and consolidating the insane laws came with a favorable report from the committee except as to one or two provisions. There was a lengthy discussion as to the clause with reference to confining the criminal insane in the penitentiary in Raleigh, this being opposed by the majority of the Senators who spoke. Finally the bill was referred to the committee and it was ordered that 200 copies of the amendments to the bill be printed and distributed among the Senators.

TWENTIETH DAY.—The committee of election decided that in the contested election case of F. M. Jones against F. M. White, of the fourteenth district, that on a recount, Jones, Democrat, was elected by five votes. By request of Skinner, the report was taken up, and unanimously approved. The House bill to authorize the publication of sketches of the North Carolina Regiments (compiled by Judge Walter Clark), was taken up. Justice spoke in favor of the bill. Strong, earnest speeches were made in favor of the resolution by Jackson, Brown and Glenn, and also by Franks and Fuller. Upon motion of Hairston, the bill was voted down by a rising vote and passed unanimously.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Lee. Petitions from the citizens of Plymouth for the retention of the colored normal school at that place, from the citizens of Washington county to prohibit the sale of liquor there, from the merchants of Johnson county for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax, from the medical profession at Clinton, from the citizens of Caldwell county, relative to local option were referred to committees. After a number of new bills were introduced the calendar was taken up. Bills as follows passed final reading: To amend chapter 154, laws of 1891, relating to the lease of turpentine orchards; to amend chapter 34 of The Code and chapter 181, laws of 1889, relating to physicians. This bill, as explained by Senator Justice, is to do away with quack doctors. Also a number of local bills. Dr. Murphy's bill revising, amending and consolidating the insane laws of the State, was again taken up, and the clause providing that the criminally insane shall be incarcerated in the penitentiary at Raleigh met with the usual opposition. By leave Senator Brown introduced a bill to aid the Horticultural Society of North Carolina. By unanimous vote, the privileges of the Senate floor were extended to Congressmen-elect Crawford, Kluttz and Atwater during their stay in Raleigh.

TWENTY SECOND DAY.—The Senate was opened with prayer by Senator Jones. A petition from the members of the various churches of Goldsboro to establish a school for the reformation of youthful criminals, and a petition from the citizens of High Point for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax were referred to committees. Reports of committees were favorable on a number of bills, among them were: To amend section 38 of The Code, regarding the board of internal improvements; to amend 2805 regarding citizens and towns (amended by striking out section 2); to prohibit barbed wire fences parallel with and within 200 feet of roads in Henderson county. Among the bills introduced were: By Senator Thomas, to amend rule 9, chapter 23, of The Code; Jones, to amend section 2,664 of The Code concerning registers of deeds. The calendar was taken up and bills as follows passed final reading: To repeal chapter 112, laws of 1895, and chapter 172, laws of 1897, relating to the extension of the boundaries of Mt. Airy township. This bill practically enforces the collection of a $25,000 bond issue, subscribed for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; to protect cattle from splenetic fever. (In explaining this bill Fields suggested that the particular evil guarded against was the boophilus bovis, or a particular fever tick, which particular tick is a disease, particularly contagious and deadly to cattle.) A bill to repeal section 3,115 of The Code came up. This bill provides that a local option election may be held in any month during the year, instead of in June, as the law now stands, and on a petition of one-fourth of the citizens of a township, instead of one-half, as formerly. Ward said that he wished to propose an amendment to the bill, that cities and counties should be included in the bill, in addition to townships. The bill was finally re-referred to the committee. A bill to amend chapter 159, laws of 1895 (this is Roundtree's bill and prevents judges from issuing an injunction or restraining order on a quo warranto proceeding against a defendent in office) passed final reading.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter. Among the bills introduced were: By Senator Stanback, to amend chapter 41, laws of 1897, relating to special tax in Montgomery county; McIntyre, to amend Senate bill No. 364, relating to fish in Albemarle Sound; to incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railroad Company; Ward, to repeal chapter 57, laws of 1895, relating to election of justices of the peace; to restore white government in the counties of North Carolina, by re-enacting chapter 17 of The Code, with reference to the election of magistrates and commissioners. This bill provides that county commissioners be elected by magistrates, and that the magistrates be elected by the Legislature. Justice to prohibit public drunkenness. The calendar was taken up and a number of bills passed final reading. Among them being a bill to amend section 38 of The Code in regard to internal improvements; to amend chapter 209 law of 1893, relating to the North Carolina song birds. A joint resolution providing for the election of the directors of the State's prison on Friday, February 3, 1899, at 12 m., passed its third reading. By leave Senator Black introduced a bill to adjust certain claims against the University, and by Senator Justice (by request) a bill was introduced regarding the bonds of warehousemen.

THE HOUSE.

NINETEENTH DAY.—The House was opened with prayer by Mr. Bain. The bill reorganizing the penitentiary was taken up. It is the one agreed on at the Democratic caucus, and changes the name to State Prison and creates 12 new directors. The bill passed second reading without debate. On the third reading Hampton, Republican, demanded the yeas and nays and also asked for an explanation of the bill. This was quickly and succinctly given by Foushee, who said the bill was to turn over to the dominant party the penitentiary and the farms. He said it was in the nature of a writ of ejectment. At this there was laughter. The vote on the bill was: Yeas 82, nays 15. There was a laugh, when Smith, colored, of Craven, voted yea. The bill was immediately sent over to the Senate. A resolution creating a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Agricultural Department was taken up. It also places upon the committee of three Senators and five Representatives the duty of investigating the affairs for the past four years of the State Treasury and charitable institutions. It passed without debate, after a Republican amendment to make the period six years had been voted down. A bill to change the time of meeting of county commissioners to the first Tuesday in each month was tabled. A bill to protect buyers and sellers of leaf tobacco in the State by making failure to comply with contracts a misdemeanor was taken up. It applies also to farmers who have contracted to sell their tobacco to warehouses or agents. The report of the committee was favorable. Davis, of Franklin, the author of the bill, explained its provisions, saying it was to enforce honesty. Rountree moved a reference to the judiciary committee. It was referred. A bill to amend the The Code, section 1,120, by forbidding entry on lands without owner's consent was tabled. Smith's resolution urging Congress to favor the pending bill to restore to the negro depositors $1,500,000, which was lost in the failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank, came up with an unfavorable report. Smith defended the bill. He took occasion to eulogize F. M. Simmons, saying he represented everything true and noble in politics. On motion of Robinson, of Cumberland, the bill was referred to the committee, as Smith requested. Under suspension of the rules, a resolution was adopted asking the State Treasurer to state what he has paid lawyers for services rendered him and the Governor, and what he has paid out to the penitentiary and on what accounts, how much he has received during the past two years and from what sources, and also whether any interest on deposits have been received.

TWENTIETH DAY.—By leave, Winston, introduced a bill to permit J. W. and S. Otho Wilson to sue the State for salary claimed by them. (It amends the railroad commission act of 1891 by striking out the words "and the question of his removal from office shall be determined by a majority of the General Assembly in joint session;" also the words "and of the General Assembly shall determine that the commissioner suspended shall be removed," and by adding the following: "And the said commissioner removed as herein provided for shall be allowed to bring his action in the nature of a quo warranto, returnable to the Supreme Court of the county in which he lives and which said action to be brought in his name and against the appointee of the Governor shall stand for trial as is now provided for actions of quo warranto and in the event of final judgment in favor of such suspended officer he shall be reinstated in his said office and receive full salary for the term to which he was elected.") The bill in regard to diligence by telegraph companies imposes $100 penalty for negligence or unreasonable delay in transmitting or delivering messages. The bill introduced in regard to the formation of the county of Scotland is a new one, and is a surprise to the advocates of the old bill, for it proposes to take in quite a large part of Robeson, including Red Springs. Pembroke, etc. Bill to require the elementary principles of agriculture to be taught in the public schools was tabled; bill in regard to insurance, indemnity or surety companies which go on official bonds, was taken up. It amends chapter 270, acts 1895, by adding: "Provided that the indemnity, insurance or security company shall have on deposit with the Treasurer of the State the sum of $50,000 or its equivalent, to be approved by the State Treasurer, to secure the performance of its obligations in such official bonds." Rountree, the author of the bill, explained it, and favored it. The yeas and nays were demanded, the bill passed. (The object of the bill is to give county commissioners in eastern counties an opportunity to decline to take bonds which negroes, etc., offer in surety companies. It is not expected that companies will make the $50,000 deposit.)

TWENTY FIRST DAY.—Congressmen-elect W. T. Crawford and Theo. F. Kluttz were among the visitors to the House, and were given, by resolution, the privileges of the floor. The following bills were introduced: Powell, for better public roads; also to prevent trespass on lands of another; McLean, to protect sinking funds; Kennett, to promote education among the masses; Currie, to provide for proving town ordinance on appeal from mayor's courts; Rountree, for protection of pedestrians; Julian, to require seperate quarters for white and colored convicts at work on roads in Rowan, Bonshall, to allow agents of educational institutions to have free passes (amends the railroad commission act). Rountree, to allow any township to vote on road tax, and to provide that the tax so voted shall be applied to such township. The calendar was taken up. A resolution was adopted providing for a complete examination into the payment of money to the penitentiary, etc., by State Treasurer Worth. Bills passed to ratify and approve the charter of the South Carolina & Georgia Extension Railroad Company of North Carolina. (This road is to be 140 miles long, capital stock $700,000.) It was formerly the Ohio River & Charleston Railroad; to unite the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad (successor to the Virginia & Carolina Railroad); to incorporate the Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Julian S. Carr and others stockholders; several local bills passed. By leave Leatherwood introduced a bill to require bonds when motions are made to rehear cases, and to provide for judgment to be entered by the Supreme Court where the case goes against giver of such bonds. The Speaker announced as the House branch of the committee to investigate the matter of payments of public funds by the State Treasurer to the penitentiary: Currie, Johnson of Johnston, and Petree.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—Among the bills introduced in the House were: Williams, of Dare, to provide for the promotion and supervision of the oyster industry of North Carolina; Bryan, of Madison, to repeal chapter 70, public laws of 1897; Alexander, of Rutherford, a bill to create the "Vance textile department" of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The bill simply amends section 9, public laws of 1897, chapter 410, by adding to said section "It shall be the duty of said board to establish and maintain a department of the college in which shall be taught the manufacture of textile goods." The bill introduced by Winston to make cohabitation between the white and black races a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than four months or in the State prison for not more than five years came up for consideration with a favorable report from the committee. The bill evoked considerable discussion. Speaker Conner called Hon. Locke Craig to the chair and took the floor in advocacy of the measure. Ex-Judge Allen and Mr. Justice opposed the bill on the ground that it would tend to provoke blackmail and fraud. An aye and nay vote was demanded on the vote. The bill passed second reading by a vote of 62 to 24. Ray, of Macon, objected to the passage of the bill on its third reading. Winston declined to give his consent to postponement and the bill passed its final reading. "A clincher" was then put on the bill by a motion to reconsider and lay on the table. The bill to regulate the measurement of timber came up with an unfavorable report. A substitute was offered by the committee Jones, of Pender, the author of the bill, said that there was no uniform rule for timber measurement in the State, and that such laws were usual. It was agreed that the bill should go to the committee on propositions and grievances for further consideration. The House concurred in the amendment adopted by the Senate relating to the bill affecting quo warranto proceedings. The resolution raising a committee to name trustees of the University was adopted.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The House was opened with prayer by Rev. E. C. Glenn. Among the bills introduced were: Giles, to give each member of the First North Carolina Regiment who is serving in Cuba a medal; Brown, to change Stanly county from the eleventh to the eighth judicial district; Leak, to incorporate the Pee Dee News Transit Company (a telephone company); Willard, to refund $150,000 of Wilmington's bonds due in 1912, $100,000 due in 1918, and $100,000 due in 1919, by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds. The calendar was taken up. A joint resolution was adopted to go into the election of twelve directors of the penitentiary next Friday. The following bills passed: To appoint a joint committee to investigate the Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes located at Greensboro; to re-establish Mount Airy township, Surry county; to pay expenses of J. A. Franks, contestee for a Senate seat from the thirty fourth district. There was some discussion of a bill to repeal the act of 1897, allowing counties to pay special veniremen. Nicholson moved to table, and this action was taken, despite a favorable committee report. Senate bill to make cruelty in another State and abandonment for one year another cause for divorce, the law to apply to cases which occurred prior to January 1, 1899, was referred, owing to an error in date. A bill came up in regard to the number of challenges in capital cases. Hay, of Macon, said it was of great importance, as it proposed to change a law which had stood for a century. He wanted the judiciary committee to report on the bill one way or the other. Moore offered a substitute. Hartsell moved to table the bill and the substitute, too, and to the table they went. By leave, Craig introduced the following bills, all by request: To place offences of cruelty to animals within the jurisdiction of magistrates; to allow clerks of court under certain circumstances to pay out money to minors who are wards of the law; to prevent the necessity of kissing the Bible when taking an oath; to amend the law in reference to service of summon by publication. The following is the text of Ransom's bill to curtail the Governor's power to appoint extra counsel: A bill to be entitled "An act to amend sec. three thousand three hundred and twenty-four, of The Code." The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That section 3,324 of The Code be amended, by inserting after the word "therein" and before the word "the" in the fourth line of said section, the following words: "and if for any good reason the Attorney General cannot prosecute or defend in such case." Section 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Paymaster-General Stanton Retired.

General Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster general of the army, was retired at noon Monday, in conformity with the age requirements of the service. The occasion was taken advantage of by the officers of the paymaster's department in Washington to present their retiring chief with a silver loving cup, as a mark of their regard and appreciation of his public service. Colonel Asa B. Carey, assistant paymaster general, has been promoted to fill the vacancy, with rank of brigadier general.

The Cotton Rate War.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says the cotton rate war to Southern and Eastern points, inaugurated by the Seaboard Air Line's cut of 50 per cent., and then followed by an additional cut from the same road of 5 cents per 100 pounds, is here to stay, a joint cotton tariff having been issued by the Southeastern Freight Association, making rates permanent and regular.

The Mohican's Beef Was All Right.

The commissary general's office has received a telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Abiel Smith, at Havana, concerning the beef shipped on the Mohican, for which a board of survey was ordered. The dispatch says: "Not a pound of beef condemned or thrown overboard known to me. On the contrary, the board called for by me pronounced the beef fine."

HIS TROUBLE.

Brown.—What sort of a man is Spriggins?

Smith.—Well, you can't get an idea into his head, and you can't get an idea out of his head.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

He Thinks the Cubans Should be Treated Liberally.

NEGRO IN THE PROFESSIONS.

The Field Secretary of the South American Missionary Association Details the Results of His Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—General M. C. Butler was given a hearing by the Senate committee on military affairs Monday, in regard to affairs in Havana, where he has been recently stationed as one of the evacuation commission. He gave a detailed account of the recent crashes in that city between the Spanish soldiers and Cubans. He expressed the opinion that General Brooke's order forbidding participation in the evacuation ceremonies by the Cubans was a necessary precaution, and that if it had not been issued there would have been trouble. General Butler expressed the opinion that in time the Cuban people would be capable of self government, but that they should be given an opportunity to quiet down and get used to a more liberal administration than they had ever known. He said in reply to a question from Senator Carter, that a census of the Cubans would be advisable.

Negro in the Professions.

NEW YORK (Special).—The field secretary in the South American Missionary Association, Rev. Geo. W. Moore, of Nashville, has made a protracted and detailed investigation concerning the negro in professional life. He reports that in 1895-'96 there were 1,319 students in professional courses in colored schools, and of these 125 were women. There were 703 students and 76 graduates of theology, 124 students and 24 graduates in law, 285 students and 30 graduates in medicine, and 6 graduates in pharmacy and 126 students and 40 graduates in nurse training. There were 25 schools in theology, five schools of laws and six schools of medicine. In addition to these schools which have been established for the negro in professional life, the doors of the leading colleges and universities of the North, East and West are open to him. Since 1895 there have been 196 graduates who received diplomas from reputable medical colleges, making a total of 805. This list does not include the large number of negro men who have graduated from Northern institutions. There are 12 schools for training colored women as nurses and 200 nurses have been trained and are in training.

The President Completes.

The President sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the State Department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar, and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the President and from the President to the commissioners in the way of instructions in return. The documents are numerous, as there were telegrams, letters and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in paris. In submitting the papers, the President sent a brief message saying that he transmitted them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session, lasting from 2 to 5:30, except a few minutes at the close.

Agoncillo Tries It Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Sixto Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Philippine representative, called at the State department Monday afternoon, and left with the chief clerk another communication addressed to the Secretary of State, protesting against the attitude of our government towards the Filipino republic. The terms of the protest do not go as far as an ultimatum. The same fate awaits this communication as that which befell its predecessors—it will be diplomatically ignored. Accompanying this communication is a long memorial addressed to the Senate, containing a comprehensive argument in opposition to the ratification of the treaty and which the envoy asks the President to send to that body.

Bloody Work of Mountain Outlaws.

A Special from Hamlin, W. Va., says the home of James Skeens, on Guyandotte river, was attacked by masked and armed men. Black Skeens was killed. James Skeens was mortally wounded and his wife and baby and Ambrose Sprulock were seriously wounded. Arrests will follow and further trouble is feared before a preliminary trial is held. The tragedy is the result of an old feud in that mountainous district.

An Adverse Report.

The Senate committee on judiciary has made an adverse report on the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be United States district judge for the western district of North Carolina. Judge Ewart was appointed during the recess and now holds the position. An effort will be made in the Senate to have Ewart confirmed notwithstanding the adverse report.

Failure of Porterfield & Co.

William A. Porterfield & Co., bankers and commission stock brokers, of Washington, D. C., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Richard H. Taylor and Thomas F. Young assignees. The assets are stated to be $30,814.49, and liabilities $40,449.88.

Great Snow Storms in the West.

DENVER, Col. (Special)—The snow storm continued Monday over the greater part of Colorado, and it is said by old settlers to be a record-breaker. Nearly all the mountain railroads are blockaded and in most cases the companies have given up the hope of operating them until after the storm subsides. Snow slides are reported at many places, but the only loss of life so far known was at Alex, where the family of Wm. Rudolph were buried under tons of ice and snow.

Cavalry Troops for Cuba.

The War Department has reached the conclusion that it has about enough infantry in Cuba at present, and that cavalry is now needed. Some fifteen troops of the Second, Fifth and Eighth Cavalry (regulars) have sailed from Savannah on three transports—the Minnewaska, Manitoba and Michigan.

Mrs. Wm. J. Mayer, aged 31 years, wife of a wealthy wholesale tobacco dealer, of Liberty street, Pittsburg, Pa., committed suicide by jumping into the ocean from Young's pier, a the end of Tennessee street, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

THIRTIETH DAY.—Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval personnel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. The committee added a number of amendments. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of admiral of the navy. It was referred to the naval affairs committee. The Senate bill providing for the erection of a building in Washington for Department of Justice at a cost of $1,000,000, was passed. A bill was passed amending the act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods by extending the privileges of the first section to the sub-port of Miami, Florida. The Senate consumed 45 minutes in executive session, in arriving at a decision to vote on the peace treaty. As soon as the doors were closed and the public excluded, Senator Davis asked for unanimous consent that the vote should be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, February 6th. Senator Davis, from the committee on foreign relations, to-day offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain, according to the terms of the treaty. The amendment has the endorsement of the committee on foreign relations.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up at the instance of Perkins, of California, in charge of the measure, and it was read. The bill appropriates $145,233,850. Sullivan, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that no pension should be paid to any person as a dependent pensioner under the act of June, 1890, who has an income of $750 annually; and, further, that a dependent pensioner must affirmatively establish the fact that he has not an income of $750 before he can draw a pension. Perkins made the point of order against the amendment that it was new legislation. The point of order was sustained. Butler, of North Carolina, offered his amendment providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate as well as to Union soldiers. He delivered a speech in support of it. Mr. Butler's speech developed, as he proceeded, into quite a remarkable utterance. After presenting an analysis of the compact of 1787, he declared that "not a single Southern soldier was a rebel or a traitor." At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—The subject of expansion occupied the Senate, and a speech was delivered by Platt of New York. The pension appropriation bill was resumed. After a short debate, the bill passed, and at 2:07 the Senate went in to executive session.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the Senate while the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration. The appropriations committee was sharply criticised for not providing adequate salaries for some of the consular officers and secretaries of legation of this government in foreign countries and the persimony of the government in this respect was denounced as a disgrace. The bill was prepared, carrying nearly $1,710,350, or $5,000 more than the amount carried by the measure passed by the House. A resolution by the Legislature of North Carolina urging the election of Senators by the people was presented by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate of the improvement of Brazos river, Texas. A bill amending the law relating to the apportionment and election of Representatives in Congress so as to permit the use of voting machines was passed.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—A running debate was precipitated in the Senate in an attempt to obtain consideration of Indian appropriation bill; a House joint resolution was passed admitting Andres Ponte Rueco of Venezuela to West Point Military Academy; Mason, of Illinois, called up his resolution introduced Saturday and presented a resolution in an amended form calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the condition of the soldiers in the Philippines. A bill was passed changing the place of meeting of the United States Court for the southern district of Mississippi, from Mississippi City to Biloxi.

THE HOUSE.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—The debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the House under an agreement by which the general debate is to run 10 hours, exclusive of three night sessions. Practically three propositions are before the house—the House bill providing for a standing army of 100,000 men; the minority substitute increasing the standing army to 30,000 men and lodging with the President discretionary power to call out 50,000 volunteers for emergency service, and a proposition to continue temporarily the regular army at its present strength, 62,000 men. There were only 18 members present at the night session of the House, but the galleries were thronged. The evening was devoted to set speeches.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—The House resumed the debate on the army reorganization bill. Gibson, Republican, of Tennessee, was the first speaker. He advocated the passage of the Hull bill. Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. Johnson paid a high tribute to Aguinaldo and to Agoncillo. "If William McKinley ever changes his policy regarding the Philippines," he declared in stentorian tones, "he will bend to the weight of popular opinion to which he bows, right or wrong." This utterance raised a storm of applause from the Democratic side. Mr. Johnson requested that such interruptions cease as they took up his time. A the night session Crumpacker, Republican, of Indiana, supported the bill and advocated annexation. Rixey, Democrat, opposed the bill. A standing army of 100,000 men, he declared, would be the beginning of a grand imperial army.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The third day of the debate upon the bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army passed without notable incident. Its feature was an hour's speech by Grosvenor, of Ohio. At the night session the feature was an hour's speech by White, Republican, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the House, against election methods in the South.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—There was a spirited debate in the House over the army reorganization bill. The first vote was taken on the committee amendment to increase the number of chaplains from 30 to 40, and it was carried, 68 to 38. On motion of Lacey the provision for a lieutenant general was stricken out. Fifty-nine pension bill were passed.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—The House today continued the consideration of the army reorganization bill until 2 o'clock, when the members paid their tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts. Very little progress was made with the army reorganization bill, the only amendment adopted being that offered by the committee to give veterinarians in cavalry regiments the rank, pay and allowance of second lieutenants.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—The House put in a hard day's work on the army bill. When it adjourned, 13 of the 30 pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each, were adopted, and, also, a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff to 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions which was designed to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from 50 to 30, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral, as well as physical, examination, for such appointees.

GRANT USED MONEY.

Report of the Committee to Investigate California Senatorial Scandals.

SACRAMENTO, Cal (Special)—The special committee appointed to investigate the scandals connected with the election of United States Senator has filed its report. The committee reports that Howard E. Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, received from U. S. Grant, Jr., through his political manager, Milton J. Green, $900 as a gift, and $750 as a loan; that Wright, prior to his election, deceived John D. Speckles and W. S. Leake, to secure their support for the Speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any senatorial candidates; that by promising to vote for Robert N. Bulla for the United States Senate he secured Bulla's support for the Speakership; that by the acceptance of Grant's money and by the solicitation of Daniel M. Burns' influence to secure his election as Speaker, Wright led each of those candidate for United States Senator to expect his vote.

The Army Bill Modified.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The opposition to the army reorganization bill on the Republican side of the House has become so strong that Chairman Hull has decided it would be wise in order to insure its passage to abandon the idea of providing directly for a regular army of 100,000 men. He announced that the committee would offer amendments to reduce the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but lodge in the President's discretion the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. By the requirements of the bill there are to be 30 infantry regiments of 10 companies each, with a strength of 145 men, and 12 regiments of cavalry of 10 troops each, with a strength of 106 men.

No Miscegenation Countenanced.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (Special.)—Jennie Moore, a white woman, aged 19, who says her home is in Jersey City, N. J., and Triunell Hill, a negro, were sentenced by Judge Norwood, of the city court, to the chain gang for miscegenation. There were three accusations, for three days, January 16, 17 and 18, and upon each the court imposed $1,000 fine, and one year on the chain-gang. Later the sentence in regard to the woman was suspended, and she was given 24 hours to leave the State. The negro will have to serve his sentence. The woman says she is an army nurse, but was left behind when the troops went to Cuba.

Gen. Lee's Plan.

Major General Lee proposes to recommend to Washington, as one step in hastening pacification and the restoration of order in the province of Havana, the formation of a regiment of 1,000 picked Cuban soldiers, to be used as a provincial constabulary. As a second step he will recommend the establishment by the military government of banks that would loan at a moderate rate of interest on land security, so as to enable land owners for themselves or their tenants, to get a yoke of oxen, 20 chickens, a couple of pigs and about 50 cents a day until a crop could be raised.

Agoncillo Under Suspicion.

The officials at the State Department are mute respecting the treatment to be accorded Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, although it is known that he has been under surveillance ever since his arrival in Washington, and that it was learned that he was in correspondence over cables with his chief, generally through some one of the Philippine juntas in Hong Kong, London or Paris, but whether any telegram has been actually intercepted cannot be learned.

Packing Houses Offer $100,000.

The Chicago packers, Swift & Co., and Libbey, McNeill & Libbey, as a result of the criticisms made against the fresh meat furnished during the war, have announced that they would jointly pay $100,000 to anybody proving that chemicals were used to preserve and beef packed by them. The two corporations are practically one and the same, the leading stockholders being the same in both companies.

Sales of the Baltimore & Ohio Road Ordered.

Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore have handed down a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, under the consolidated mortgage, and appointed Messrs. A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer special masters to make the sale.

Negro Troops and White Officers.

Surgeon General Sternberg has made public the report of Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilly, chief surgeon of the Department of Cuba, relative to the British method of caring for troops in the tropics. As a result Dr. O'Reilly recommends that troops intended for Cuban service should be recruited in the South and be colored, with white officers.

The Business Men's League of Philadelphia has offered rewards aggregating $25,000, for information leading to the discovery of purchase or attempt to purchase the vote or influence of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the interest of any legislation, and the conviction of the perpetrators.

The steam canal boat J. C. Austin, plying between New York and Norwalk, Conn., ran on rocks near the latter city and sunk. Five lives were lost.

A roll of the House committee on judiciary discloses the fact that 14 out of the 17 members are in favor of declaring seats held by Congressmen holding outside offices vacant.

The steamer Cottage City, from Alaska, brings news that a number of Copper River prospectors perished in Valdeze glacier.

Switzerland annually exports condensed milk valued at over $2,500,000, nearly of which is sent to Great Britain.

EAGAN'S COURT-MARTIAL

He Pleads Not Guilty to Charges Against Him.

A FIERCE BATTLE REPORTED

It is Said That Four Hundred Were Killed and Three Hundred Wounded—The Brosius Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The trial of Gen. Eagan began Wednesday morning at the Ebbitt House. Gen. Wesley Merritt, president of the court, called the members to order. Judge Advocate Davis read an order convening the court. Attorney Worthington represented the defendant. All of the members of the court were present. To the charges and specifications Gen. Eagan responded; to specifications as to the first charge he plead not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification set forth the correct or part of language used. To the specification in the second charge he plead not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification set forth correctly a part of language used.

Judge Advocate Davis remarked to the court that the plea was unusual as the defendant had pleaded not guilty but at the same time did not deny that the specifications set forth a part of the statement made. Gen. Davis explained that this admission did not relieve the prosecution from proving that the language referred to had been used. Attorney Worthington, for the defense, stated that the plea was made advisedly, believing the accused was entitled to have the prosecution set forth everything said in his statement. Gen. Eagan's counsel claimed protection and promised to submit instructions from the President.

The Brosius Bill Reported to the House.

The House committee on banking and currency Wednesday decided, by a vote of 7 to 4, to report the bill of Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited; for the establishment of national banks of small capital in towns of 3,000 and upwards; changing the tax on circulation to a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on capital. The measure is on the line of recommendations in the President's message.

Grave Charges Against Doctors.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Morning Leader says: "It has been discovered that the payphysicians in the free hospitals of Vienna are systematically experimenting upon their patients, especially new-born children, women who are enciente and persons who are dying. One doctor who had received an unlimited number of healthy children from a foundling hospital for experimental purposes, excused himself on the ground that they were cheaper than animals."

Four Hundred Killed.

GUAYAQUIL, via. Galveston.—News was received here of the battle between the revolutionists and government troops at Ancaja. The battle raged all day, but, finally the government won the victory. The total losses were 400 killed and 300 wounded. The government lost heavily. Four hundred rebels were taken prisoners. The defeated insurgents fled in disorder towards the Province of Bolivia.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A large meeting was held in the Academy of Music, New York, to protest against the policy of expansion. Expressions from ex-President Cleveland, W. J. Bryan and others were read and short addresses were made by ex-Ambassador Eustis, Bourke Cochran and Samuel Gompers. Resolutions against the expansion policy were adopted.

The Planters' Bank, at Kansas City, with a capital of $25,000, has been closed by the State. The proprietors are under arrest by order of Secretary of State Leeds and Assistant Attorney General Jeffries. The bank has no visible assets, it alleged.

R. E. A. Dorr, manager of the New York Mail and Express representing a syndicate, has purchased the Philadelphia North American Newspaper. It is said that Hon. John Wanamaker is the principal owner.

An official dispatch received in Madrid from the Sulu Islands, of the Philippine group, declares that all is well there, and that the Spanish occupation continues.

Nathan B. Scott, Rep. was elected United States senator Wednesday by the West Virginia Legislature. Senator elect Scott is a pronounced expansionist.

According to figures published in Madrid, 80,000 Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

The Spanish government has received an official dispatch from Manila, saying that all Spanish troops and supplies are now concentrating in the Visayas Islands and Mindanao.

The Navy Department has finally decided to remove the collier Merrimac from the edge of the channel in Santiago harbor by means of explosives.

Adelina Patti, the singer, was married at Brenton, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, director of the Health Gymnatic Institute there.

$3,000,000 to be Distributed.

A special from Havana says: President McKinley is understood to have empowered Robert P. Porter to arrange for the disbursement of $3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Mr. Porter will probably go with Senor Gonzales de Quesada to Remedios, to meet Maximo Gomez, to persuade the Cuban commander-in-chief to disband his forces and lend his influence to the United States military administration.

Speaker Wright Resigns.

A special from Sacramento, Cal., says Speaker Wright has tendered his resignation as Speaker of the House. In his resignation he set forth that he had been guilty of no crime, and that he regarded the finding of the special committee as not warranted by the evidence, but that as the report showed a number of the body thought his conduct censurable, he had concluded to take the course he had taken in resigning.

Soldier Marries a Negress.

William J. Jackson, a private of Company M, Two Hundred and First New York, in camp at Greenville, S. C., owing to his use of liquor, has gotten himself into trouble that will doubtless take many lawyers to unravel. La Thursday night Jackson got on a first class spree and wound up by taking a young negro woman, Mattie Earle, before a negro preacher and marrying her.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY LAW

Places the Control of State Prisoners in the Hands of a Board of 12 Directors.

The bill passed to reorganize the penitentiary is entitled "An Act to Incorporate the State's Prison of North Carolina, and to Provide for the Government Thereof." It provides that the penitentiary shall be a corporation under the name of the State's Prison, and that this corporation shall be invested with all of the property, real and personal, choses in action, right in action and other rights now owned, held or engaged by the North Carolina penitentiary, and shall be liable for all of the debts and other liabilities for which the said penitentiary is now liable. The penitentiary is empowered to buy, acquire, lease and hold all property necessary for conducting its operations as provided by law. In addition to the present directors, the General Assembly shall appoint 12 directors, whose term shall begin on the date of their appointment and continue two years. "All laws and clauses of laws conferring upon the Governor the power to appoint or nominate directors for the penitentiary or State's Prison are hereby repealed, and this General Assembly shall appoint persons to fill all vacancies now existing in the present board of directors."

Compensation of directors shall be $4 per day each and 3 cents per mile each way of travel while in the discharge of their official duties. The directors may by themselves, or through agents, employ wardens, physicians, managers, supervisors or overseers and other servants necessary; shall prescribe their duties and their compensation. All property belonging to the penitentiary shall be controlled by the directors under rules prescribed by them. The board of directors shall provide for receiving and keeping in custody all convicts sent to the penitentiary by the courts of the State.

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THE PEACE TREATY.

It now seems that the peace treaty will be ratified on next Monday, the day fixed for a vote. If it was thought, however, that the ratification of the treaty would necessarily and inevitably commit us to a colonial policy, it would stand no chance of ratification. There are a number of Senators who will vote against the treaty. They call attention to the fact that we ought to get Spain out of the equation by ratifying the treaty, and then proceed to determine for ourselves what policy we will pursue. They call attention also to the fact that the treaty in its very language says that the future policy of the government toward the Philippine islands shall be determined by Congress. They also call attention to the fact that every person who has spoken for the administration has denied that there was any intention of pursuing a colonial policy. They also call attention to the fact that the people of the United States in the next national campaign will pass upon the question or policy which will undoubtedly be an issue, and elect a President and a Congress to carry out their wishes. These Senators, however, regret that the wording of the treaty in many respects and especially regret that the same language in reference to the Philippines was not used as was used in reference to Cuba.

THE PROGRESS OF POPULIST PRINCIPLES.

As our readers and the whole country know, Chicago, like mony other cities, has reaped bitter experience from following the old party principle of allowing private individuals to own and control public monopolies. A few days ago the Monticello Club, the leading Democratic club of Chicago, met and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the members of the Monticello club here assembled, that we are heartily and unreservedly in favor of the municipal ownership of all street railways and means of intramural transportation at the earliest possible moment and without any renewal or extension of existing franchises.

Thus we see that those who a few years and even a few months ago denounced Populist principles as wild, crazy, impractical, and paternalsic have now learned from bitter experience that they are the only safety for the common welfare. Each day in every quarter of the country more and more citizens are realizing the fact that the People's party principles are simply the principles of good government represented by Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincoln Republiconism, which principles were defeated by the two old parties when they went into co-partnership with the monopolies.

GOOD ROADS RATHER THAN STATE FARMS.

The penitentiary and especially the State farms is one of the biggest questions, apart from eliminating the negro from politics as the Democrats promised, the present legislature will have to tackle. It never has given satisfaction, except to the bosses who run it. The taxpayers should be protected in two ways, less taxes and not allow State labor to come in contact with free labor. This is a big question. Under the above heading the Charlotte Observer says:

An observant and intelligent farmer of Mecklenburg who does not talk much, but who always says something when he does talk, suggests to the Observer that the State farm problem is one which is after all quite easy of solution. His idea is to abolish the State farms and to hire out the convicts to the various counties and put them to work at building good roads. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. Experience has proved that the State farm is not a desirable institution. It is an unprofitable investment for the State and a burden to the taxpayers. It touches the farmers' pocket-book in another way, for it brings him into competition with convict labor. The Observer has information that the farmers of Anson county have suffered sorely by reason of the competition which they have met in the Wadesboro market with the products of the State farm near that place. The volume of this competition is in the ratio of 20 wagons of convict products to one wagon of the Anson county farmer, who with his little store, has to dispose of it in competion with convict labor prices. Thus the State farm there not only fails to advantage the State, but works a positive evil to the farming community.

This alone would seem sufficient to justify the abolishment of the State farm, but when by such action an undesirable institution would not only be done away with, but every county that wants good roads could at the same time be given them, the argument is immensely strengthened. The only question is, would the counties call for the convicts? Undoubtedly they would take all the State could furnish, juding by the demands made by individual counties during the past two years. The demand for road-workers is bound to increase with the growth of the good roads sentiment, and that is spreading over the State at a rapid rate. The State, by hiring out the convicts to the counties, would not only get rid of the running expenses of the State farms, but would be relieved of the expense of feeding, clothing and guarding the convicts, while the people would be the gainers in proportion to the number of miles of good roads constructed each year. On the proposition that good roads are more desirable than State farms, we submit this matter to the consideration of the legislature, believing that it furnishes the foundation for some wise and beneficial legislation.

Foolism vs. Patriotism.

For the CAUCASIAN.

Col. Waddell's speech in the capitol tonight before the old Confederate veterans of North Carolina, smacked more of fool-ism than it did of either christianity or patriotism!

GEO. E. HUNT,
Ex-Confederate soldier.
January 25, 1899.

The "pie hunters" are still in evidence about the capitol.

THE SCHEME FOR A BIG STANDING ARMY.

The Hull army bill is having a rough road to travel in Congress. The President has not been able to line up all of the members of his own party upon this monstrous proposition to increase the standing army to one hundred thousand men, which will make an annual cost to the tax payers of $160,000,000. The plea that this many soldiers are needed on account of our new foreign acquisitions is not only known to be without foundation, but is proving to be a boomerang. The reply is made by many that if we must keep such a standing army as this to hold these possessions then we do not want them. Besides, it is known to every body who cares to know, that the real purpose behind this desire for a tremendous standing army is not the need for them in the Phillipines, but for the use of monopolists at home, who think they will soon need a big standing army to force the public into allowing monopolies and trusts to continue to bleed them. If the monopolists will take our advise we will say to them they are a great deal safer without the existence of a standing army than they would be with it. Now, as for the necessity for an army in the Phillipines, we do not need any increase in our regular standing army for that purpose unless we intend to go permanently in the colonial policy, which everybody denies. If we are simply to hold these islands until they are capable of self-government, as we are holding Cuba, then let Congress provide for a temporary increase of the army to last, for only, say two or three years.

EVERY VOTER SHOULD READ IT.

There is no feature of THE CAUCASIAN that is more highly appreciated by its readers than the review of the legislative proceedings written each week by Mr. J. F. Click. The management of THE CAUCASIAN wishes to congratulate its readers upon its success in securing the services of Mr. Click to do this important work. There is no one in the State who could do it better. Every voter in the State ought to read this weekly review of the legislature, and every Populist in the State ought to exert every effort to get THE CAUCASIAN into the hands of as many voters as possible. In order to help our friends to increase the circulation of the paper, until the legislature adjourns we will continue to offer a club of six subscribers for one year for five dollars.

The Beaufort Herald tries hard to go for THE CAUCASIAN for saying Isaac Smith, the colored representative from Craven, had joined the Democrats. The Herald indicates that it is not true. We refer the Herald to the Charlotte News and other Democratic papers that keep up with the procession. The Herald denies that the Democrts are responsible for Smith's election. Then why did they not go to him and compel him to come down like they did white men? The truth is, they wanted him to run so they could make capital out of it. Then why did they not turn him down as they said they would when they got here and organized. The truth is, Smith was too smart for them. He went over and fused with them, and in the divide of spoils they decided to let him remain. Since that time, since they have found out they can get up a fusion with the negroes, they are having a hard time getting up the constitutional amendment to eliminate the negro from politics. Even the Herald, since Smith has gone to its party, can put its hands to its nose and say, "though black," Smith smells better than poor white men who won't vote or fuse with the Democrats.

The News and Observer, in an editorial on the constitutional amendment, in speaking of the "poll tax feature" says:

It is so hedged about as to prevent its becoming a source of expense to candidates. It might not be unwise for the General Assembly at this session or the next to enact a law making it unlawful for one man to pay another's poll tax.

Then you notice that the Observer says this or the next session should pass a law "making it unlawful for one man to pay another's poll tax." A good suggestion. But why wait for the next session? Let it be done now, with a heavy penalty attached.

When the legislature convened and for the first two weeks, much was said about the bill to repeal the license tax on horse drovers coming into the State. It was charged that it was one of the foolish laws enacted by the fusionists and must be repealed at once. Where is that bill now? Somehow these lawyers who compose the General Assembly, must have gotten a grapevine telegram from the rural disiricts, sent by thousands of farmers who raise horses. This knocked the bill into the middle of the next "session," and locked the mouths of the calamity howlers so tight till they can't say "pudding."

In Cabarrus county, on Jan. 24th a Virginia tobacco peddler assaulted with intent to rape, a married lady. This is awful! What! A white man assault a white lady right here under a white government in broad open daylight! Why, its awful! Democratic papers ought to send out cartoons and cry "white man's government" Our Democratic friends promised that such crimes would cease if they got in, and that white women would be safe. They charged that such was the result of fusion rule. If it was then what is it now? Result of white rule? Don't all speak at once.

In changing the law so as to get Capt. Bill Day and others out of the penitentiary, the patriots failed to insert a clause granting a pardon to Mrs. Viola Mendoza. This was a sad oversight, especially since it has been demonstrated that Governor Russell is too hard-hearted to yield to a petition to pardon her. They should pass a law at once, compelling the Governor to pardon out of the penitentiary any pretty woman who is so bewitching as to receive flowers, or candies, or clothing, or money, or anything from North Carolina Representatives and Senators.

Why did not the patriots in the legislature turn out Senator Franks?

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

On last Saturday Senator Butler presented to the Senate the resolution passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina favoring a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people. He urged the Senate to take speedy action on a bill or a joint resolution now before it providing for the very amendment the North Carolina legislature declared for. He called attention to the fact that twenty five states have already petitioned Congress to submit such an amendment. He also briefly called attention to the many scandals, to charges of bribery, to dead-locks in many States that are now trying to elect Senators. He said that the original purpose of having Senators elected by the legislatures had long since been defeated and that it was now necessary to adopt this amendment to revive the spirit of the Constitution.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

In another column we reproduce from the Washington Evening Star its report on Senator Butler's speech in support of his amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill. Commenting editorially upon the speech, the Star says:

"Senator Butler of North Carolina is an eloquent speaker, but he is several lays behind the tropic of the hour."

The Star also thinks that when anyone denounces the demonetization of silver in 1873 that he is also speaking several laps behind the time. It is never too late to do right and the fact that the Confederate soldier has been discriminated against for thirtyfour years is no reason why he should continue to be discriminated against in any respect.

The Court Martial called by the President to try General Eagan has finished its work and rendered a verdict of guilty. Of course it is in the President's power to mitigate the sentence, but if he does not the result will be General Eagan's dismissal from the army. In view of the outrageous and unwarranted language used by General Eagan, it is thought by many that the President will not be able to mitigate the sentence, but if he should it is probable that it will be to the effect that General Eagan will be relieved from duty to stay relieved from duty until by age he goes on the retired list. But if so slight a punishment as this should be meted out for such a grave offence, the future administrations will have this ghost to rise and haunt them when some minor officer of the army commits a similar or as grave an offence.

Grip's Ravages Doomed.

So much misery and so many death have been caused by the Grip that every one should know what a wonderful remedy for this malladay is found in Dr. King's New Discovery. That distressing stubborn cough, that inflames your throat, robs you of sleep, weakens your system and paves the way for Consumption is quickly stopped by this matchless cure. If you have chills and fever, pain in the back of the head, soreness in bones and muscles, sore throat and that cough that gripes your throat like a vice, you need Dr. King's New Discovery to cure your Grip and prevent pneumonia or consumption. Price 50c and $1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at any drug store.

The Life Preserver which has carried many ladies safely over the dangerous sea "Change of Life" is Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

To Sweeten the Breath, Brighten the Eye, Clear the Complexion and Insure the natural Bloom of Health, use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

Mother's Trusted Friend Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets, Prepare the System for Confinement, Shorten Labor and make Child-birth Easy.

What We Eat.

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and Muscles It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils sores, pimples and eauptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

Bearing-Down Sensations, Internal Heat and Female Weaknesses are cured by use of Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

Don't wreck a Life! From Girlhood to Womanhood the monthly courses should be regulated with Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

A two or three weeks' course of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine will so Regulate the Excretory Functions that they will operate without any aid whatever.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS ARE DOING FOR THE STATE.

Some Few Things we See and Hear, With Such Comment as Will be of General Interest.

Things are getting lively about the Capitol. The solons are just getting in their work. Pie hunters are still crodwing around the the pie counter. It is funny to see the cooks, in the caucuses at night, preparing dough for more pie. They are faithful, and the only trouble with them, is to get the proper ingredients to give it a nice flavor and something that will not injure the general health of the body politic. It's dispeptic, you know.

They soon have turned out all the Populists and Republicans Senators and Representatives against whom they could find and create sufficient evidences. And such straining of justice has never been witnessed before. It's done in order, not that they may be able to carry out their hellish purposes, but to satiate the hungry for pie of some party pets.

But they got thwarted in two attempts. One was to unseat Senator Franks. To have done that, would have taken the $5,000 a year job from Congressman Crawford, and that would never do. They decided it would be better to pay the actual expenses of all contested election cases.

The other is that of Isaac Smith, the colored Representative from Craven. When they came here it was their purpose, and to carry out a pledge to the people, to turn him out. They claimed that had sufficient grounds for it. But, in this, he headed them off. He doubtless saw it, and at once went about to check mate their purposes. So he began to vote with and for Democrats, and for all measures pretty generally, the other white folks introduce and advocate. This was too good. They abondoned their purposes to turn him out. They rather preferred to retain him as a nucleous around and out of which to grow another Democratic tail. We do not think Smith "jined" the Democratic party, the party "jined" Smith. And Oh, how proud they are of him!

A gentleman was in the other day and spoke a parable. He said the Democratic party in the State is dominated over and controlled by the Bar Association. A peep at the General Assembly tends to substanciate this declaration. The lawyers do not only outnumber all other classes but they run it. We have no fight to make against lawyers as a class, but do insist that a party cannot be a party of, by and for the people when all the people are not properly and proportionately represented. There is no denying the fact that in the conventions and legislative hall, the Democratic party is controlled by the legal fraternity. A Democratic Representative, a farmer, admitted to us, that the masses were not represented in this General Assembly. Hence, whatever good is done or bad done, will be due more to a class or profession than to the masses of any party, only as they willingly submit to and endorse such, by keeping in office this class. This is so in national legislation especially. Yet, when all admit that the laws are wanting and are not what they should be and do not give proper justice and relief; and after years of practice, this class seems to insist that it alone knows what the people need, and it alone knows how to give it. This is presumption of the lowest type, and the man who will be duped by it, needs it and should not complain.

The law taking control of the penitentiary is as revolutionary as the taking control of the Enrolling clerk's office by the the fusionists two years ago. Then it was charged that it was a pie grab. If that was, this is, as they are, in many respects, identical. This is done not to save money, but to dish out pie. And the turning out of Capt. Day, is very much like the turning out of A. L. Swinson. Swinson, it was charged, was turned out to give two men a job. To get Captain Day out, gave 12 men a job, with three of whom to do the work that Day and his clerk did. Of course, they are not going to pay 12 or even three honest Democrats, less than they themselves used to pay two.

We don't know how it will be with the Captain. He is not yet decided whether they are doing a legal act or not. If he takes a notion, he will give them some trouble, equal to, if not worse than some claim the General Assembly is giving Govenor Russell in the Wilson's case.

There is something strange about the bills forbidding corporations from moving trials to Federal courts. When Hairston introduced his bill, the corporations jumped it. And when he amended it, it did not quite suit them. It was too much like the Populist bill. But Mr. Craig got up a bill in the House. It purported to do the same thing the Hairston bill did. But there is a material difference in them. The people may fear the Craig bill; for the corporations are not fighting it We have heard several say that the bill will not—though it claims to prohibit. The Post is saying nothing about this, but opposed the Hairston bill. Don't know how the News and Observer views it. There seems to be a "nigger in the wood pile" in this corporation bill. Col. Andrews will not sit still and allow any bill passed, that might improve inconvenience to the corporation, he has the honor to represent. We will see it later—perhaps, not till too late. But its their job, not ours.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In the joint caucus Friday night to consider the constitutional amendment, the Democrats were badly divided. They split up in confusion. Since Isaac Smith and other negroes have expressed a willingness to fuse with the Democrats, they have about come to the conclusion that it would be better and safer for Democrats not to take the negro out of politics.

The Raleigh Post would not keep all the secrets, and tells some tales out of school. It says:

The joint caucus last night called to consider the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the General Assembly was largely attended. There were some surprise in store for those who have labored long and earnestly to perfect an amendment that would carry out the pledges made on the stump to the white people of North Carolina safeguarding them from any possibility of her ever again being placed under negro rule and negro domination.

One of these surprises came not from any absolute, overt, open opposition to the adoption of the amendment in itself, but from evident indisposition to take action on it. In other words the caucus did nothing but discuss the matter, every suggestion from the astonished friends of the amendment to take action being parred by the counter suggestion to adjourn for a full caucus, the caucus being full and to deliberate some before taking any step. Every speaker asserted that something on the line of the amendment was due the white people of the whole State, but there is not quesh in now from the numerous suggested amendments made last night that there are breakers ahead for any constitutional amendment that is worth the name.

The strange part of the matter is that more than one cautious brother expressed upon the outcome of it, let the papers get an inkling of what was happening as there would be an uproar—a senseless howl raised in the State which might embarrass the future action of the legislature. The papers that howled so in the last campaign for white supremacy and aided in electing every man present, no doubt could embrace some of those sensitive brothers, but they will not, as was kindly suggested by a member who does not forget the press, which stood by him when even hope had fled. Be it said to the credit of this caucus that all unseemly wrangling or harsh words, if any seemed imminent, were immediately suppressed. Every man seemed with the gravity of the question and filled with a desire to do what was best for the future of North Carolina But the upshot of the whole meeting was earnest talk comment and suggestions and nothing more except an adjournment until next Wednesday night. If the ardent and confiding friends of the amendment to the Constitution expected any other result they are poor managers, for the determination to adjourn until Wednesday was decided at six o'clock, p. m., just two hours ahead of the meeting.

FIGHTS THE RAILROAD BATTLES.

The Morning Post admits that it fights the railroad battle. In reply to the Mascot it says:

Our esteemed contemporary, the Statesville Mascot, says the Post "usually fights the railroads' battles." Yes, my son, the Post fights the battles of any legitimate enterprise in North Carolina, whatever it may be, against dishonest oppression, otherwise Butlerism. And judging from the action of the Democratic convention last May, the people in November, and the legislature of the honest Democracy so far in its proceedings, the Post has a heap of good company.

The Post comes out and gives the Mascot the most unkindest cut of all. The Post says:

The Statesville Mascot considers itself constrained to champion the odious Butler measure that the fusionists recently attempted to revivify. But if the Mascot feels disposed to become responsible for the obligations of the insolvent party of Butlerism, it is nobody's business but its, perhaps.

If we are not mistaken in the courage and backbone of the Mascot editor, he will stand to what he believes whether he is with Butler or even the Post. Let the war go on, good will come of it.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS—BREAK UP ABRUPTLY.

The Confederate Veterans met here last week. Some from nearly all parts of the State. The number present was not near so large as the impression obtained from the papers It was wonderful how the would-be-leaders worked to make them feel and think on certain lines. "Any ordinary observer could not help but see politics in it all," remarked an old soldier. From the way they were spoken of in the press and too in the mestings by the speakers, one would think that every man of them in every way, and under all circumstances, would stand back gratuitously grant everything to a Confederate soldier. But much of this is not true. It depends alltogether who and where he is, whether he is preferred above every other man or boy or not. Many of these papers which talk the loudest, supported boys and men without any war record against one armed and one-legged soldiers in the last campaign. And even in their own party, they do not always like the old soldier the best. There were several maimed soldiers here for jobs. Of course, they had been led to believe they would get all the jobs to be given away. But no, not one in ten got such a job. Some able bodied party worker was preferred to the old soldier. They were here without the means to stay long, or while here to have the comforts their more favored brethren could enjoy. Yet the leaders and politicians who did the speaking had the audacity to say the old soldiers had comfortabs homes and did not need pensions etc. They handled the pension matter very ingeniously. This is the way it has been done everywhere, and hence, the impression had gone out that they were opposed to and did not need pensions. The leaders wrote some resolutions thanking McKinley for his kind words and thaking the No ther ladies for the care they were taking of the Confederate graves in the North. Even this did not suit some hotheads This was on Wednesday night in representatives hall. Waddell, of Wilmington, was called upon. Here the war began. He professes to have too much of the war spirit in him. He raised a row and the meeting broke up very abruptly, at the disqust of all present. Many of the soldiers were pained. We cant give what was said and done. We qnote from the Observer all it said on this line. It did not give a full report. If Populist speakers had so spoken and the chair could not get order and the meeting had broken just as this did, the Observer would have criticised it heavily. The leaders and not the old soldiers of the country did it. Here is what the Observer said about the wrangle:

Calls were made for Col A. M. Waddell, who came forward and very eloquently addressed the meeting:

"I understand that the object of the meeting is for the purpose of securing some legislation regarding the pensions of the Confederate soldiers of the State and for additional appropriation for the Home, and I am here to add my mite to accomplish that purpose."

Speaking of the utterances of President McKinley relative to caring for the graves of the Confederates, he said he was opposed to any such course being carried out. "These graves have been cared for for thirty years without assistance of the government and they should remain so. The graves should remain in the hands of the Southern women.

"I am opposed to the pensioning of Confederate soldiers by the United States. The Confederate veterans do not come as mendicants any more than they come as miscreants." The bill he denominated as a piece of demagogury. We have got along for thirty-five years without such aid, and there are not many more years for us, therefore let us get along peacefully and not take the position of mendicants.

"I don't object to being called a rebel," he said, "but the man who calls me a traitor will get my fist between his eyes.

"When the last Confederate soldier disappears from the world, then the last representative of Consitutional liberty will be gone.

"I am just as loyal as the rankest Yankee that lives in New England, but I am not ready to do anything to reflect on my dead comrades."

Mr. F. H. Busbee then spoke, taking issue with some parts of Mr. Waddell's address. The meeting then adjourned.

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Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

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Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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25 cents. All druggists.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NO SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Winston introduced in the House the following bill:

An act to amend section 1,041 of the Code and to make the fornication and adultery of the white race with the negro race a felony.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That section 1,041 of the Code is hereby amended by adding after the word "misdemeanor" in line three of said section the following:

"And if any white man and negro woman or any negro man and white woman shall lewdly and lasciviously associate, bed and cohabit together, they shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than four months or in the State's prison for not more than five years.

Section 2. That this act shall not apply to indictments now pending.

Section 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The above bill created some excitement in the House. If it goes to the Senate, it is believed, it will be killed. Why and for what it was introduced, is not known. "Every man should be put on record upon it," says a Senator.

It is a ridiculous bill. The idea of a white man in a white man's legislature, introducing such a black bill! It fully coroberates what Dr. Kilgo said: "The average woman can be led any where with a diamond ring."

It also coroberates what Joseph Daniels said as follows:

"She had grown up into a handsome young woman with many admirers—farmers' sons from the neighborhood who fell in love with her red cheecks, pretty ways and mischievous eyes; just sixteen years of age she was, and not a prettier girl in all Pemlico county. In her were combined the freshness and bloom of girlhood with the charm and grace of womanhood." * * *

"Soon she grew accustomed to the negro's presence, and later, as her father was away for days and weeks. Bessie began to welcome the presence of the negro, and look upon him as a protector. Then something happened. It is useless to say that it is the old story of a weak woman tempted."

More than that: The phrase saying "or any negro man and white woman shall lewdly" etc., coroberates what the negro editor Manly, said as follows:

"Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on farms. They are careless about their conduct toward them, and our experience among poor white people in the country teaches us that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness brings attention to them, and the man is lynched for rape."

That bill certainly is intended to correct and prevent the crimes charged by these three gentlemen. Now those who believe that Drs. Kilgo, Daniels and Manly slandered the white women of North Carolina should wait on Mr, Winston and order him to withdraw that bill at once. If there is sufficient cause for such a bill, then thousands of people owe these three doctors an apology; and Mayor Waddell should replace editor Manly's office and put him to issuing some more Democratic campaign thunder. These sayings of these eminent doctors of natural, philosophy, followed by such a bill drawn by the organizer of the White Woman's League, is a greater slader to the State than the Fred Douglas resolution of 1895, if possible.

CITY CHARTERS AND OFFICERS.

This General Assembly seems to have like troubles with others gone before. It has and will be called upon to change the charter of various town and cities. Nearly every time, these have been drawn with clauses in them to create some job for some one or ones. The charge of the Raleigh charter is a fair specimen of what has already and will be attempted along this line. It creates a new office. This has been condemned by some business men. They do not see the need of such. It seems to give the duties of the mayor to a new officer, "called "police justice." The mayor, under the new charter, it is claimed, will have more time to look over the city and to meet and show straugers around. He is then given unusual powers, such as calling out the militia or order out and command the services of any brigade, regiment or company, and they must obey. It kinder smacks of a military desporism The above is not our ideas, but those gathered from citizens in the city How do you like it? "Might is right" now. "God's elect can't sin," preachers say.

PRESUMPTION GONE TO SEED.

We have often heard this phrase. It is full of meaning and frequently breeds untold injustice to a people claiming to live in a republic where the people choose their servants; they do not do it in this section. The courthouse rings choose the county officers and Senators and Representatives and these are used by lobbyists to place the pets in office This is fully demonstrated here every day. Some men think the country owes them a living. And they are so constituted that they cannot live and make money unless they get office. Frequently this is a wheel within a wheel. They help some little fellow to a job. Then this little fellow must use his job in drumming up the other fellow a big job under the promise that if he succeeds, he shall have a clerkship under him. Now it is believed, reasonably too, that never in the history of this State was there more of such work than is now going on at the capital. We have heard much and could give names. And some of these fellows were the loudest in crying "office seekers" and "pie hunters," when the State was in the hands of the fusionists. We have seen at least a thousand, each of whom thinking he alone deserved the credit for carrying the State, and that if he is not rewarded a $1,000 or $2,000 job a year, the State is gone and ought to go, This is what we call "presumption gone to seed."

Indignation Meetings.

Already are heard rumblings of dissatisfaction and disappointment among the non office-seeking Democratic masses. Indignation meetings have been held and some of the more conservative of the Democratic press are sounding notes of warning as to what the result will be.—North (Elizabeth City) Carolinian.

DANGER IN CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Rules Governing Its Sale in New York, Liquefied Acetylene Gas Prohibited.

Superintendent Murry of the Bureau of Combustibles, has made regulations governing the transportation, storage and sale of calcium carbide, which the fireman declare to be a source of danger in a burning building, because when water reaches it acetylene gas is given off. A number of stores keep it for use in bicycle lamps. Hereafter, in transit or on storage, it must be inclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles marked "Dangerous, if not kept dry. No package may contain more than 100 pounds. It must be stored in isolated buildings that are fireproof and waterproof. No artificial light or heat will de permitted in the building where it is stored. Not more than twenty pounds, in bulk or in cartridges, may be kept in any store or factory and this must be in a fireproof safe or vault above the street grade and it must be kept six inches above the floor.

The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of this city.—N. Y. Sun.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine by expelling from the body the excess of Bile and Acids, Improves the Assimilative Processes, Purifies the Blood, Tones up and Strengthens.

Albert S. Brown, Marion, N. C, writes: My mother was readily relieved of Disordered Liver by the use of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. Have used it myself with grea benefit.

Truth Will Out.

C. H. J. Taylor, of Washington, one of the most prominent negro politicians of the country and who was recorded of deeds for the District of Columbia, under President Cleveland's second administration, was a passenger on the North bound train this morning. He was returning from a trip to New Orleans.—Charlotte News.

Populist papers have made the statement that President Cleveland appointed negroes to office, and our Democratic exchanges said it was false. But the "truth will out" even through the hide bound old party press, sometimes. Here you have it right from the news columns of a "nigger" howling Democratic organ. Of course, Mr. Cleveland's negro office holder was a "prominent" Democratic negro, and therefore a gentleman worthy of a complimentary notice in the Democratic papers—after the election.—Times-Mercury.

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We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. ja26

INCURABLE DISEASES

Many diseases considered incurable are catarrh under other names.

Simple catarrh is the head is called incurable. Consumption is catarrh of the lungs, and the victim is, no doubt, past help in the more advanced stages, but great numbers of people die of consumption needlessly. It is certain that every phase of catarrh, including many cases of consumption, are cured by the right treatment. Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription, attacks catarrhal diseases scientifically and cures them. Dr. Hartman explains it fully in his books which are mailed on application. Here is a letter from Mrs. Harmening, Mazo Manie, Wis., who is one of many cured of consumption by Pe-ru-na. She says:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I cannot praise your remedy too highly. Last winter I had la grippe and hemorrhage of the lungs followed. All the doctors around here told me I had to die of consumption. Then I thought I would ask Dr. Hartman for advice, which I did. He prescribed Pe-ru-na for me, and I took it according to his directions and was cured. I advise everybody that is troubled with lung disease to take Dr. Hartman's treatment. I am sure they will not regret it if they do. I am now enjoying good health, and can thank Pe-ru-na for it."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fevers, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10c, 25c, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ATTENTION!

The 1899

SOUDAN

Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES

3 inch drop to hanger,
Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
Star sprocket,
Ball Retainers,
Felt washers.
Thumb Screw adjuster.
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Stand comparison,
Are attractive,
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Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

Catarrh Leads to Consumption.

A Forerunner of the Most Fatal Disease.

Though its offensive features are sometimes almost unbearable, few people are aware of the danger of which Catarrh is the forerunner. Catarrh invariably leads to Consumption. Growing worse and worse each winter, those who rely upon the usual treatment of sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures find that it is impossible to check the disease with these local applications which only reach the surface. The offensive discharge increases all the while, causing a feeling of personal defilement, and gets deeper and deeper until it is only a question of a short time until the lungs are affected.

The importance of the proper treatment can therefore be readily appreciated. But no good whatever can be expected from local applications, as such treatment never did cure Catarrh, and never will.

"I had such a severe case of Catarrh that I lost my hearing in one ear, and part of the bone in my nose sloughed off. I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, but each winter the disease seemed to have a firmer hold on me. I had finally been declared incurable when I decided to try S. S. S. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease, and cured me permanently, for I have had no touch of Catarrh for seven years.

"MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL,
"Due West, S. C."

Those who have had the first touch of Catarrh will save endless suffering by taking the right remedy at the outset. Others who have for years sought relief and found only disappointment in local treatment will find it wise to waste no further time on sprays, washes, inhaling mixtures, etc., which are only temporary and can not save them from Consumption. Catarrh is a deep-seated blood disease. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can reach the very bottom of the disease and cure it permanently.

Books sent free by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb 2 1899.

The town of Tarboro, in this State seems to be going Populist. She will control her water works, sewerage and lights.

The News and Observer is right when it says:

"Free passes do not buy any good men, but they silence many of them when there are questions in which the railroads granting passes are involved. For that reason alone, public officers ought not to be permitted to accept passes.

When the bill to repeal that law requiring officers of corporations to file with the State Treasurer every January an oath of office first came up in the present House, it was voted down by a big majority. Some boasted that the vote showed that the present House, at least, was not controlled by corporations. Now why make such a claim? Are the people to be fooled that way? Somehow, in some quiet way that bill did afterwards pass both houses, and corporations do not now havd to file that oath. What does this show? Why according to Democratic logic it proves that the present General Assembly IS GOVERNED BY CORPORATIONS. It's yours, not our logic, gentlemen.

The "Jim Crow Car" business, of which we have heard much, is frought with some serious apprehensions. This General Assembly is under promise to the railroads as well as the traveling public. If this question is to be settled so as to give like (?) relief to the people and the railroads, then the railroad companies must be consulted and allowed an equal say so in the matter As a gentleman remarked Tuesday, to give the people or traveling public justice, there must at least be four cars—a first and second for the whites, and a first and second for colored. To do the railroads justice in this "fusion," would be to allow only a first class car for whites and let the colored people ride on the second class cars. Or have no second class cars, but two first-class cars, one for each race. Now something like this will be demanded by the railroads, and from services they rendered in the campaign, can justly be expected of their representatives here. Such an arrangement would not only increase fares, but would place in the first-class cars, all classes of white travelers, many of whom, in drunken and crazy states, are more objectionable than a majority of the negroes who generally ride in first class cars. So we repeat, this question is frought with serious apprehensions. We say separate the races, but don't force ladies, at least, to ride in cars with the roughs and toughs and cigar smokers, who generally ride in second class cars.

There are a great many visitors in the city. Many on business and many for political jobs.

Rev. R. Patton, of Morganton, has accepted the call as general missionary of the Baptist denomination in Western Carolina.

The snow which fell here Friday night and Saturday was the largest seen here for several years. It measured on the level seven inches.

The snow is about gone. It rained yesterday morning, and in the evening began to turn colder. Ice on the streets is the great dread in Raleigh.

The Lee hypnotists are doing up the city this week. They have done and are doing many wonderful freaks, proving beyond doubt that there is such a thing as hypnotism. The crowds are large and increasing.

The Wilsons trial, it seems, has been divided and one wing, tail or leg has been moved to Salisbury. The Post said yesterday: S. Otho Wilson left yesterday for Salisbury to attend the hearing of the case of the Wilsons.

Secretary of State Thompson Monday received a letter from Mr. M. A. McLaughlin, of Omaha, Nebraska, stating that parties in that city had decided to take out papers of incorporation in this State for a company, with a capital of $400,000, for the purpose of buying and establishing a game reserve in North Carolina.

A striking presentation of what may be called "An Object-Lesson in Practical Politics" may be found in the February Magazine Number of The Outlook. On one page are printed photographs of the beautiful old Pennsylvania Capitol, burned down about two years ago, and of the wretched new capitol, upon which half a million dollars or more has been expended. Of the new capitol Governor Hastings says: "It is hardly fit for human habitation, much less for the official abode of the representatives of a great commonwealth. There are scores of farmers' barns in Pennsylvania more attractive than this building." ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, N. Y.)

LAWYER IN JAIL.

Charged With Stealing Law Books From Superior Court Clerk's Office.

G. W. Justice, of Asheville, who has been in Raleigh since the legislature convened, was on Saturday arrested under charge of taking law books from the office of the Superior Court clerk. He offered to sell them cheap. This led to him and strengthened the suspicion as to his acts around here. He was taken from the station house Sunday and placed in jail. Monday he waived trial and in the day was found in a prostrate condition, caused by a remorse of conscience from his downfall. While the evidence is strong yet he, and especially his family, have the sympathy of the people generally.

A SAD DEATH.

A Law Student Comes to an Untimely Death—Knocked Off the Track.

In Raleigh, last Thursday morning M. F. Ripley, a young white man, about 25 years old, was found dead in his room at a boarding house. Buffalo, N. Y., was his home and he was a law student at Wake Forest college. He was a morphine, cocaine, alcohol and cigarette "fiend," the officials who made an inquiry into the case said.

Late in the afternoon of the same day, between Raleigh and the penitentiary, Centre Blake, a white farmer, aged 50, who lives near Raleigh, stepped off the Seaboard Air Line track on to the Southern to get out of the way of an outgoing freight and was struck by a Southern shifting engine, which was backing Mr. Blake was knocked off the track. He was unconscious for about ten minutes but finally got up and walked home, apparently unhurt.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.

February 6th has been agreed upon by the Senate as the day when the vote on the peace treaty must be taken. The opposition to ratification seems to be losing ground, and it now seems probable that the treaty will not receive the necessary two-thirds vote this time, but if not the President's plan is to call an extra session of next Congress when it is absolutely certain that the treaty will be promptly ratified.

The river and harbor bill will be passed this session. It was reported from the House Committee last week.

The House has been engaged all during the past week in discussing the army reorganization bill. This bill provides for a standing army of 100,000, and is meeting with strong opposition from Democrats and Populists and some Republicans. At this writing the opposition seems so strong that the administration Republicans are talking of modifying the bill by decreasing the proposed number of the standing army.

Former Secretary Garland, who was Attorney General in Cleveland's first cabinet, while delivering an argument before the Supreme Court on Thursday, was suddenly stricken with appoplexy, and died within ten minutes. Out of respect to his memory and distinguished services the Senate to-day took a recess to allow members to attend the funeral ceremonies.

The action will be subject to reversal by the President, but it does not seem probable that the President will exercise this clemency as it will not only tend to destroy military discipline, and will also be in defiance of sentiment of the country.

Among the North Carolinians who were in the city last week were Chief Justice Faircloth, Mr. H. A. London and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hays, of Pittsboro; H. C. Dockery, Claudius Dockery and Associate Justice Douglas.

The North Carolina Society met on Monday night and elected officers for the ensuing year.

It seems certain now that the verdict in the Eagan court martial will be dismissal from the army.

The Vest resolution is still the text for speeches in the Senate on the expansion question.

The pension bill has passed the Senate. All amendments failed for the reason that they were alleged to be new legislation, and the point of order was raised against them.

DIED IN THE FLAMES.

Two Ladies Living Near Durham Are Charred In Their House.

Monday morning, near Durham, the house in which lived two aged sisters by the names of Nancy and Polly Carden, was discovered burning. In the ashes were found the charred bones of these two sisters One had been sick some time. They were in delicate circumstances. They had no enemies or money and hence it is certain it was not an act of incendiary and purely accidental.

IS THE ALARM FALSE?

The Smallpox Scare Comes in Very Good Time.

News comes from all parts of the State as to the spread of this dangerous disease. Many are frightened, and great precaution is advised to prevent its spread. Whether it proves more of a scare than a reality it is to be hoped. It certainly comes at an opportune time, especially to our law-makers. It will help to divert some attention, at least, from what they are doing in the way of saving the State. No one can be too cautious along this line. Towns and cities are preparing to avoid a spread of the disease, until it is all proven a scare, as hoped The idea of smallpox and snow on the ground!—Exchange.

THE CAUCUS SPLITS.

That Constitutional Amendment Puzzling the Solons.

Our lawmakers are still discussing that constitutional amendment. While they seem to be puzzled over its constitutionality, yet the greatest trouble with them seems to be whether the people will adopt it or not. If they knew everybody would, it would not be given to them. In that case no political gain could be made of it, and that is the object of the meeting. They are more concerned about how to get baek here and hold the State for all time to come than to eliminate the negro from politics. They may be forced to submit something to the people that it will not be safe for them to vote for. Some are afraid of the 5th section. Of the Supreme Court should decide that unconstitutional, some fear it would put the whites on the same footing with the negro. Their caucus split on this subject the other night. Get together gentlemen and settle it.—Ex.

MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham February 7th-14th, 1899—Half Rates via Seaboard Air Line.

On account of the Mardi Gras festivities to be held at New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham, February 7th to 14th, inclusive, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to those points, from all stations, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold February 7th to 13th, inclusive, good returning until February 28th.

For further information, in regard to rates, routes, schedule, &c., call on or address ticket agents.

L. S. ALLEN,
General Pass. Agt, Portsmouth, Va.

Democratic Headquarters.

A Maine paper says that when Speaker Reed was making a political speech in a certain Main town during the last campaign a strong Democrat sat in one of the front seats and was continually interrupting his speech. Every time this Democrat asked a question Mr. Reed stopped and courteously answered his question, but at last the Democrat interrupted by saying:

"Oh! go to h——!"

Mr. Reed, without a moment's thought, said he had travelled over many parts of the country, and had always been courteously received everywhere, but that this was the first time he had ever been invited to the Democratic headquarters.—Exchange.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAR COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
{Seal} Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

BUTLER DEFENDS THE SOUTH

A REMARKABLE SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Advocates His Amendment Providing for Pensioning of Ex-Confederates—Given Close Attention by a Full Senate.

Washington Star.

As the Senate seemingly was about to conclude consideration of the pension appropriation bill late yesterday afternoon, Mr Butler (N. C.) offered his amendment, announced some time ago, providing for the pensioning of ex Confederate soldiers. Upon this he took the floor and delivered a speech which, as he proceeded, developed into a most unexpected utterance.

While his colleagues on both sides of the chamber listened with interest, Mr. Butler defended the position taken by the south during the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago. He declared that the south was right, and that history would so record, and that every shot fired by a Southern soldier was fired in defense of the rights of his State conferred by the constitution, in self-defense and in defence of his home and fireside.

Mr. Butler's Speech.

Mr. Butler's speech developed, as he proceeded, into quite a remarkable utterance. After presenting an analysis of the compact of 1787, he declared that 'not a single Southern soldier was a rebel or a traitor." He maintained that the great fratricidal conflict was forced upon the South, and that the people of the South simply defended their personal and constitutional rights. Under the compact of 1787 the Southern States, in Mr. Butler's opinion, undoubtedly had a right to withdraw from the Union. He was inclined to think the compact was not right, but it was a compact and ought to be and ought to have been respected.

Mr. Butler said that his own State of North Carolina fully and completely recognized the right of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union, but decided herself not to withdraw. It was not until forced to defend herself did North Carolina vote to withdraw, together with her sister Southern States. This, Mr. Butler said, was true of a majority of the Southern States. They had been forced by the Northern States to take up arms in self-defense

"Every gun fired by a Southern soldier," declared Mr. Butler, "was fired in self-defense of the constitutional rights of the Southern States and in defense of his home and fireside."

Further along Mr. Butler said, speaking of the war of the rebellion: "It was a most unnecessary war. The Southern States did not desire the war. They asked only to be allowed to exercise their constitutional rights and withdraw peacefully from the Union. South knew she was right at the time and she knows it now. It is the duty of the Southern people not to permit a prejudiced historian to brand their fathers and brothers as rebels and traitors."

He believed that the States whose soldiers were being pensioned would not object to the pensioning of the ex-Confederate soldiers.

Concluding he said: Now, Mr. President, when this conflict between citizens of the United States, representing equal States, as to the nature of the compact between the States was settled at Appomattox, and the Southern States accepted the perpetual-compact construction and gave allegiance and loyalty to that doctrine, then there should never have been a suggestion or a discrimination against the South or her soldiers on that account any more than there should have been against Calhoun in his speech in 1833.

If the Confederate soldier of 1861 was a traitor, equally was Calhoun a traitor in 1833, and equally was Massachusetts a treasonable State in 1815. I believe that the life and services of Calhoun are as proud a heritage of this Federal Government of the States as the life and services of Webster. I believe that the grave of every Southern soldier, made in the defense of the constitutional rights of his State as he understood them, is as great a tribute to American valor as the grave of every Northern soldier made in defense of the constitutional rights of his State as he understood them.

Just so, I believe that every empty sleeve, every crutch, and every battle-scared face of every Southern soldier is as great a tribute to American valor as every crutch and empty sleeve and scarred veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Union is now perpetual and has been since Lee and Grant faced each other at Appomattox. The flag of every State will hereafter float with the flag of all the States forever, in prosperity or adversity, in peace or in war, always united for the common good and against any and all foreign foes. Then why should there longer be permitted to remain or to exist the least discrimination between citizens of this great Republic of united and indissoluble States?

Mr. President, these are the views that my father taught me when I was a boy, and my investigation and study have confirmed them. Holding these views, it seemed to me that after thirty-four years the time was opportune, just upon the close of a successful war against a foreign foe in which the ex-Confederate veteran and the Northern soldier stood side by side under a common flag, fighting for a common country, to completely wipe out every vestage of past differences by removing every vestige of sectional discrimination. If the time has not come to do this, pray when will it come?"

A Sudden Transformation.

Isaac Smith, the negro representative from Craven county, has left the crowd of Republican heelers who have led his people astray, and is voting with the party of good government.

In time other sensible negroes will follow his example, because they will realize that good government is beneficial alike to the negro and the white man; and that good government is assumed only when the intelligence and conservatism of the commonwealth rule.—Charlotte News.

The wild, wicked, evil-eyed dangerous black devils, as the Democratic papers picture them, have at last found that the one royal road to goodness, virtue and respectability is to vote the Democratic ticket. Let a negro begin to denounce fusion and he is suddenly transformed by the Democratic press, into a nice worthy gentleman, much better than the poor white farmer who votes the Populist ticket. We expect to hear of many such transformations soon.—Times Mercury.

If Irritable, Out of Sorts, Depressed in Spirits, have a Dull Headache, take a few doses Dr. M. Simmons Liver Medicine for quick relief,

Mr. Hinton Pigford who went North for employment sometime ago has been sick for about six weeks at Bellview Hospital in New York City. He has been troubled with meningitis, and his condition has been critical. At the time of this writing, the latest advise to his father, Mr. W. K. Pigford, was by wire that his condition was very low, no apparant sign of improvement, chances fair for recovery.

Your Best Interests

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.....	....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	.....	....	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	.....	.....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.			
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	.....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	9 30	5 45
				a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Lv Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 58
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 9:22 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:05 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Diamond Dyes Makes Handsome, Unfading Colors.

A FEW DIMES WILL SAVE MANY DOLLARS.

In nearly every home there are faded and unfashionable dresses and coats that can be dyed with Diamond Dyes so they will look as good as new. Suits for the boys can be made from the father's partly worn clothes, and then colored with Diamond Dyes to look like new, while dresses and jackets can be made for the girls with little work or expense.

Many women dress their familes in handsome, fashionable clothing at a comparatively small expense, thanks to Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes are put up specially for home use, and the directions on each package are so plain that even the inexperienced can get beautiful and unfading coloas by using these dyes. They color anything from ribbons, feathers, and waisti to the heaviest coats and dresses.

There are some fifty colors in the list of Diamond Dyes, making all the fashionable shades. Be sure to use only the Diamond, as they are the only dyes that have stood the test of years and that can be depended upon for successful home dyeing.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m

Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	5 Passenger daily.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday
		P. M.	P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
	Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W	LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
	Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W	Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
	Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 41
Ar Lv	Dovert	s 6 30	s 4 50
W	Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 02
	Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 14
	Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 20
W	Newbern*	s 7 15	s 5 35
Ar Lv		s 7 25	s 5 45
	Riverdale	s 7 50	f 6 10
	Croatan	s 7 53	f 6 13
	Havelock	s 8 05	s 6 25
W	Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 38
	Wildwood	s 8 24	f 6 44
	Atlantic	f 8 29	f 9 29
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 8 37 / s 8 42	s 6 57 / s 7 02
	Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar	M. City Depot*	8 50	7 10
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	6 Passenger daily.
		A. M.	A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	7 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 6 38
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 27
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 17
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 07
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 55
Lv Ar	Dovert	s 9 52	s 5 47
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 5 35
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 5 25
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 5 17
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 / s 8 57	s 5 05 / s 4 57
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 4 33
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 4 29
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 4 20
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 4 06
	Wildwood	f 759	f 3 59
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 3 55
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 / s 7 42	s 3 27 / s 3 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	3 25.
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stop.

S L. DILL, Supt.

To Quit Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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TO
Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans Chattanooga, Nashville,
AND
New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 06am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro,	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington	.....	*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington	.....	*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

E. ST JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
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THE KIDNEY COMPLEXION.

The pale, sallow, sunken-cheeked, distressed-looking people you so often meet are afflicted with "Kidney Complexion."

Their kidneys are turning to a parsnip color. So is their complexion.

They may also have indigestion, or suffer from sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, brain trouble, nervous exhaustion and sometimes the heart acts badly.

The cause is weak, unhealthy kidneys.

Usually the sufferer from kidney disease does not find out what the trouble is until it is almost too late, because the first symptoms are so like mild sickness that they do not think they need a medicine or a doctor until they find themselves in bed.

Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root will build up and strengthen their weak and diseased kidneys, purify their diseased, kidney-poisoned blood, clear the complexion and soon they will enjoy better health.

You can get the regular sizes at the drug store, at fifty cents and one dollar, or you may first prove for yourself the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the CAUCASIAN.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

A Sluggish Liver causes Drowsiness, Lethargy and a feeling of Apathy. Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine arouses the Liver, and cheerfull energy succeeds suiggishness.

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THE GUNSHOT MINE By CHARLES P. LUMMIS
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French, English, German, and

...r the Grip

...ds of people say Hood's Sarsapa-...uickly restores the appetite, regulates ...eart, vitalizes the blood, cures those ...p pains, dizziness, heavy head, that ...d feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla has mar-...ous power to expel all poisonous disease ...erms from the blood, and overcome the ...xtreme weakness which is one of the pecu-...liar effects of the grip. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine for the grip.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Genoa's Roof Garden.

Genoa has a roof garden which is nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the city. The new Righi resort is on top of the highest hill behind Genoa and is reached by a long funicular railway, which runs for a great part of the distance through a tunnel under the city. The hill is so steep at the top that the hotel and restaurant building seems to overhang the city. The view of the bay is most striking, and there is quite an imposing panorama of the Riviera. In connection with the hotel which crowns the summit there is a large restaurant. There are also billiard rooms, music rooms and banquet halls, and 1,200 persons can be seated at tables on the large veranda, where an orchestra plays in the evening. The Righi can be reached in a few minutes from the very centre of Genoa. It is a most unusual and attractive kind of resort.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

Street Arab and Chaplain.

A poor little street arab was brought into the hospital by the police. He had been run over by an omnibus, and was badly injured. The chaplain was sent for, as it was thought improbable that the boy would live many hours. With little tact the chaplain began the interview thus: "My boy, the doctors think you are very much hurt. Have you been a good little boy?"

Boy—(much bored)—You git out!

Chaplain (shocked)—But I am afraid you are not a good little boy, and you know you may perhaps be going to die.

Boy (anxious to end the interview)—Well, t'ain't none o' your business, any'ow. Wot's me death got to do with you? 'Ave you got a pal in the coffin line?"

It is pleasant to be able to relate that this boy finally recovered.

California is the greatest horticultural State. So. 5.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

...e a little book on the subject of ... authorities, that we ..., free of

THE MONEY WELL SPENT.

Bill Arp Writes About the Cartersville Lyceum Bureau.

IS THE WORK OF THE WOMEN.

For a Small Sum the Members Hear Eminent Lecturers and Enjoy Fine Concerts—Woman is Fast Coming to the Front.

There is a way open to every community to elevate, refine, entertain and instruct their young people and give pleasure to the old. But few from the unpretending towns are privileged to go to Atlanta or any large city to hear distinguished men lecture or to witness scientific exhibitions. Small towns have the same pardonable envy of the large cities that country people have of the towns. They feel like they are shut out from many innocent pleasures and privileges that they could enjoy if they only lived there.

Well, now, I have been ruminating about this because of the gratifying success of our Home Lyceum in Cartersville. Our white population is only 2,500—a smaller city than Marietta, Dalton, LaGrange and a dozen others in Georgia, and many in our sister states, and so when there was any special attraction billed for Atlanta only a few could afford to travel fifty miles to attend it. But where there is a will there is a way, especially if it is a woman's will. A few of our progressive women investigated the lyceum business and then plotted against their fathers and husbands and brothers, and before we knew it they had secured 200 members at $3 each, and promised to give in return six entertainments during the winter months, and each ticket was to admit two persons. That was only 25 cents for each and has proved to be the best investment our people have ever made for pleasure or instruction. We have already had five of the series and are yet to have Kenan, the Siberian traveler. The ladies have made it a success and even old man Dismal, who always predicts disaster, is now attending the entertainments. The series began with Thomas' concert and since then we have had Hannon, the electrician and Bob Taylor and Dr. Headley.

Of course our Bob brought out everybody who could come and packed the house and he made us laugh and cry and laugh again through our tears. He gave us the fiddle and the bow, but both were imaginary, for he has not handled either in ten years. He says he never professed to play the violin, but used to fiddle and sing fairly well. He went through all the motions and his word painting of the charms and power of music was close akin to Dr. Bagby's wonder description of "How Ruby Played the Piano." Mr. Editor, I wish you would publish that exquisite gem once more.

Last night we had Dr. James Hedley with us, and his beautiful thoughts on the sunny side of life will linger with us long and do us good. They reached the heart and the hearthstone. His earnestness, his sincerity and pathos affected us all, and I know will prove a moral lesson to the young people they cannot forget. I looked upon the faces of some children and youth who were in front of me and I could see how eagerly and tenderly they drank it in. His tribute to the toiling, humble army of ministers who are the pioneers of a Christian civilization in the great West and are holding the forts in the long-settled Eastern portion of this country, living and working on scanty salaries, but never complaining, was grand and beautiful. He impresses you as a great, big-hearted, Christian gentleman, who, like Abou Ben Ahdem, loves his fellowmen. He says he is a Methodist chiefly because he likes to ride on a train that will stop and back up to you and take you on again if you fall off. His lecture is, of course, interspersed freely with fitting anecdotes and illustrations. Such a man does good as well as gives pleasure as he goes. His beautiful teachings elevate and refine the community and bring the young people to a higher grade of intellectual and emotional pleasure than they can find in a minstrel show. The sunny side of life should be cultivated just as we cultivate flowers to make them lovely and attractive. Enjoy the day. Enjoy every day. One poet says:

"I would not live alway—I ask not to stay

Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way."

But I like best another poet, who says: "This world is very lovely. Oh, my God,

I thank thee that I live."

Oh, these women! What would become of us if they did not pilot us in the way that we should go? When would the men of Cartersville have planned and worked a lyceum bureau? When would they have given us a park where we can rest under the shade of the trees and see the children play upon the grass and look with never-ceasing wonder upon the passing trains? When would the men of the church have raised the money to buy a parsonage? Who keeps up the prayer meetings that living do languish and languishingly do live? Who are the most faithful in the Sunday-school, and who nurse and care for the infant children and never tire of their loving work in training them up to duty and good conduct.

I was ruminating about our historical neglect of the noble, faithful, long-suffering mothers of great men, who have lived and led in all these centuries. It is the mother who makes the man. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," and it is the mother who moulds the emotional character of her children, while the father is a actor of her children. While the father is in his counting room or his workshop, or at the plow, the mother is at home with them, and day by day shielding them from harm and guarding their tender hearts from evil influences. Our emotions are of far more importance than our intellects, and these are moulded at our mother's breast and developed at her knees. Then, why this historical neglect? Who knows anything of the mothers of Clay, Calhoun or Webster, or any of the presidents, or of any of our governors, or distinguished statesmen?

Perhaps one person in a thousand knows that George Washington's mother's maiden name was Mary Bell, but what else do they know about her. The best biographical cyclopedias will give you the paternal ancestors of great men from away back, but not a line on the maternal side. They did not mention that John Wesley, or Whitfield, had a mother. Appleton and the Century do sometimes make meager mention of who these great men married. For instance, Appleton says that "in June, 1808, Daniel Webster married Miss Grace Fletcher, of Hopkiinton, N. H." Only that and nothing more.

This historical neglect of woman began with Moses, who makes record of our mother Eve and then skips a thousand years to Lamech without mentioning another woman. Then skips another thousand down to Sarah, the wife of Abraham. He tells us that Cain took unto him a wife, but does not name her, and that the wives of Noah's sons went into the ark with them, but we do not know who they were. Later on in the centuries he tells us some pretty stories about Rachel and Miriam, and still later we read of Ruth and Naomi, and in the New Testament about a dozen women besides Mary, the mother of Jesus, are mentioned, and from that day down to the reformation has been under the ban of historical neglect. When people were young there was a writer by the name of Headly, a relative of Dr. James Headly, the lecturer who wrote a book called "The Sacred Mountains," and another book called "The Women of the Bible," and did his best to make it an attractive volume, but the sacred women were fewer than the sacred mountains, and he had to put it in very large type and have large margins to make it a book at all.

But woman is fast coming to the front in this land, and the lords of creation are recognizing her, with her virtue, her importance as factors in civilization, more than in any other age or time or country. She stands side by side with man and is really and truly his better half. But the chief purpose of this prosy letter is to inspire the small towns of Georgia and the South to organize lyceums and secure as good lecturers as their limited means will bring. One hundred members at $3 each will secure six lectures at $50, and make the cost only 25 cents for admission. Of course outsiders will pay more. They paid 50 cents here and 75 cents for reserved seats. We paid three of our lecturers $100 each; the others $50 and $75. There is no money in it and should not be. Money is not the object, but there is no loss. Our series is all paid for and leaves us with a few dollars in the treasury, and next winter the membership will probably be doubled.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A SENTENCE OF DISMISSAL.

Findings of the Court-martial in the Case of General Egan.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—General Egan, commissary general of subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto; and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations, the court having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulation prescribing absolutely the one punishment—dismissal—for the offense. Therefore, the only hope for General Egan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

$110,000 Short.

A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: Before the joint committee on penal institutions Saturday evening, Senator Brown, chairman of the sub-committee investigating the penitentiary, stated that he did not deem it advisable just now to make a full disclosure of the result of examinations, but had no hesitancy in saying that the mismanagement of the penitentiary was beyond a parallel in the history of the State. He said the penitentiary owed $110,000 that he knew of. How much more he was unable to say, and he advised that this debt be liquidated at once. He thought a bond issue of $200,000 would be necessary to put the institution in good shape, and believed that within two years, with proper management, the penitentiary would be a source of revenue.

Clarke Elected Senator.

On the seventeenth ballot the Montana Legislature elected Hon Wm. A. Clarke, Democrat, of Butte, United States Senator to succeed Hon. Lee Mantle. Mr. Clarke is the largest individual owner of copper mines and smelters in the world, and his principal properties being in Butte and Jerome, Azir. He has extensive beet sugar interests in California. He has a plantation in Mexico devoted to growing coffee, tea and tobacco and rubber. His net income for 1898 was not far from $10,000,000.

Gridiron's Yearly Frolic.

A special from Washington says the Gridiron Club gave its fourteenth annual dinner at the Arlington Hotel. The club is composed of forty Washington newspaper correspondents, who have a specialty of the entertainment of distinguished guests at dinner of a unique character. The dinner was no exception and has added another notable and picturesque performance to the credit of the club. More than 175 persons were present, including men from every sphere of public life, and from different quarters of the globe.

The Spanish Cortes.

The re-opening of the Spanish Cortes is fixed for February 20th. The government will introduce a bill providing for the payment of indemnity to Spaniards who have suffered through the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States. The members of the opposition propose to raise a debate on the wars in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. It is believed the session will be short.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Great excitement exists on the mining stock exchange at Colorado Springs over a fabulously rich strike in the Isabella Mine, at Cripple Creek. Assays from the strike run from $40,000 to $100,000 to the ton. The stock has jumped from 97¼ to $1.50 per share. Over 100,000 shares changed hands. Six weeks ago the stock sold at 22 cents.

Upon the application of the citizens of the places named the Navy Department has assigned the following naval vessels to represent the navy during the Mardi Gras festivities about February 15th: The Detroit at New Orleans; the Nashville at Mobile, and the Texas at Galveston.

The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned, owing to the discontent aroused by the adherence of M. Stoiloff, the Premier, to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, which are considered to be antagonistic to Bulgarian aspirations for obtaining predominant influence in Macedonia.

Fire which broke out in the historic Baldwin residence at North Woburn, Mass., caused the loss of a valuable collection of books stored there, estimated at $20,000.

The district attorney has notified counsel for United States Senator Quay, his son Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood, that he had fixed Monday, February 20th, as the day for the trial of the three defendants, on the charge of conspiracy in the misuse of the money of the State on deposit in the People's Bank.

The sale of a seat on the New York stock exchange for $38,000 was reported in Wall Street Saturday. This beats the record.

The President has appointed Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, a member of the joint high commission to fill the vacancy in the American representation on that body caused by the death of Mr. Dingley.

Charges affecting the integrity of District Judge Scott, of Omaha, and seeking his impeachment by the Legislature have been presented to Speaker Clark, of the House.

A special from New Orleans says "A body, supposed to be that of Mr. Yocum, of St. Louis, one of the victims of the Paul Jones explosion, has been found on one of the islands near Taylor's Pass."

Whitecaps attempted to whip Tom Jackson, in Harlan county, Ky., when Jackson's wife interfered, killing Wm. Wright, the leader.

Two Views of the Case.

"No, I do not think she will marry again. She vowed on the day he was buried she would not." "Ah! Thinking about it already, was she?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

...tal in Washington was the testimony ... dramatic in many parts in its quiet intensity, of Commissary General Eagan himself. Not more than 15 or 20 people outside of the court and a dozen or so newspaper correspondents were admitted to the trial rooms. Several witnesses preceded the chief figure in the trial. General Eagan listened intently to the testimony of these witnesses and occasionally held brief whispered conferences with his counsel. In answer to a question by his counsel, as to whether he had ever received any benefit for any contract he had made, General Eagan said with great feeling: "No, on my honor and before my God, not one cent's profit or gain did I ever receive and yet my office has disbursed $19,000,000 and am now a poor man, so poor that I have not now sufficient money with which to pay your fee."

Aguinaldo Given Authority to Declare War.

A special from Manila says the Republica, the official organ of the Filipinos, announces that the Congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable. At a mass meeting of women at Cavite, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places in defence of independence and to bear arms if necessary. Patterno has asked for, and it appears has been granted, the privilege of "taking a prominent place in the line of battle against the Americans." An American sentry killed a captain of Filipino artillery, at the Tonto outpost. As a result, the native press is intensely excited, and denounces it as a "cowardly assassination."

Wood and Brooke Confer.

Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of the Department of Santiago, has arrived in Havana from the United States to confer with Major General Brooke, the governor general of Cuba. As the result of the conference a mutual understanding has been reached regarding the customs receipts at Santiago. Santiago's $280,000 will not be used in other province, but will be mortgaged to defray the cost of the works now under way. The sum of $80,000 is required for the water-works at Santiago alone.

More than $850,000,000 of the exports of the United States during 1898 were the products of the farm, surpassing any previous year's agricultural exports.

Mr. Garland's Sudden Death.

A special from Washington says former Attorney General Augustus H. Garland was stricken with apoplexy while addressing the United States Supreme Court, at 12:15 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, and died within ten minutes. The occurrence came with startling and tragic unexpectedness, changing the usual calm and dignity of the court into temporary confusion, while the dying man was carried from the chamber in a futile effort to alleviate his condition.

Legislative Bribery.

A special from Helena, Mont., says that Senator Whiteside, who produced the $30,000 alleged bribe money at the beginning of the session, Thursday created a sensation by openly charging that every man who voted for Clark had been bought. He mentioned Representative Garr by name, and that gentleman shouted: "You are an infamous liar."

Mr. D. A. Thompkins, of South Carolina, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was in session in Cincinnati.

Tried to Cheat the Government.

A special from Savannah, Ga., says: Wm. T. Dixon, a Savannah undertaker, has been arrested, charged with presenting a false claim to the United States for services in preparing a soldier's body for burial, charging $35 for a coffin. When the box surrounding the body was opened, the body was found wrapped in a cloth with no coffin. Dixon gave bond for a hearing before the United States commissioner.

The Nebraska Legislature has voted against the seating of Senator Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah.

An Inspired Explanation.

The Cologne Gazette publishes an inspired explanation of the causes leading to the recent expulsion of Danish subjects from North Schleswig, by the Prussian authorities. It says that there is a network of Danish societies covering the whole of the northern part of the province, while in Denmark there are many so-called "South Jutland societies." The Danish press and the press of the malcontents in Schleswig are continually fomenting agitation. Inhabitants of Schleswig who have Danish sympathies make excursions across the border and proclaim at festive gatherings their unalterable adhesion to Denmark and their hatred of Prussia and Germany. Along the Danish side of the frontier a large number of colleges and secondary schools have been established in order to attract young natives of North Schleswig, and to give them a Danish education. Danish children are exchanged during the summer holidays for children from the German side of the frontier in order to keep up the connection with Denmark. Danish popular libraries have been established everywhere in North Schleswig, and are often supplied with books from Denmark. Funds for the agitation are partly subscribed in Denmark, and Danish military and civil officers take part in it. In Hadersiaben, Rendsburg, Apenrade, Tondern, and Sonderburg, the Danes are accused of behaving as if they were the ruling element, and of ignoring altogether their German and Prussian nationality. The Cologne Gazette maintains that the situation has recently assumed a character which compelled the Prussian government to adopt serious measures, and that the expulsions have been chiefly those of leading agitators.

The World's Greatest Crop.

The average man if asked what is the most important crop of the world would unhesitatingly say "Wheat." This is true of the United States, but far from the case in the world as a whole. The first place must be given the potato. Of all the staple crops of the world the potato takes first place, the annual crop being more than 4,000,000,000 bushels, against 2,500,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn. Of the total potato crop Europe produces fully seven-eighths, and one-half times as much as her wheat, and all the cereals together are but 50 per cent. more—George B. Waldron, in McClure's.

Birds of Freedom Misbehave.

There were many bald eagles around the locality of St. Michael's, Ind., a few weeks ago. Many fine flocks of winter poultry were attacked by these predatory birds, and turkeys suffered to a great extent. An eagle attempted to carry off a lamb, but the lamb proved too much of a burden for the eagle.—Baltimore Sun.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Rev. N. D. Hillis, of Central church, Chicago, has been called to the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Beecher's pulpit.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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In a Modern Hotel.

A lady desiring apartments in an uptown hotel, a thoroughly modern establishment in Ney York city, on being shown through by the manager, remarked: "I rather like the general arrangement, but there is one great drawback. You have no closets. What was the object in building a hotel without closets? Where are people to put their clothes?"

"Madam," he replied, solemnly, "it was an oversight of the architect. No one discovered the omission until the hotel was finished. Our tenants are obliged to use wardrobes."—New York Press.

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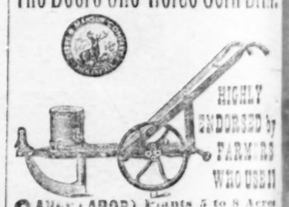

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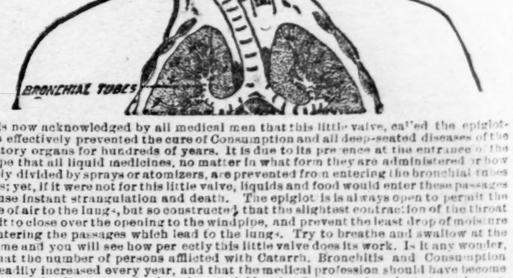
The Little Valve Which Has for Hundreds of Years Prevented the Cure of Diseases in the Air Passages.

Physicians Witness the Death of Thousands Annually, Unable to Reach the Diseased Parts on Account of This Obstacle Created by Nature to Protect the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.



It is now acknowledged by all medical men that this little valve, called the epiglottis, has effectively prevented the cure of Consumption and all deep-seated diseases of the respiratory organs for hundreds of years. It is due to its presence at the entrance of the windpipe that all liquid medicines, no matter in what form they are administered or how minutely divided by sprays or atomizers, are prevented from entering the bronchial tubes or lungs; yet, if it were not for this little valve, liquids and food would enter these passages and cause instant strangulation and death. The epiglottis is always open to permit the passage of air to the lungs, but so constructed that the slightest contraction of the throat causes it to close over the opening to the windpipe, and prevent the least drop of moisture from entering the passages which lead to the lungs. Try to breathe and swallow at the same time and you will see how perfectly this little valve does its work. Is it any wonder, then, that the number of persons afflicted with Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption have steadily increased every year, and that the medical profession should have become excited over the discovery of a dry air germicide, the first ever found, that can be carried to all parts of the head, throat, and lungs in the air you breathe? No other treatment or medicine has ever created such a profound interest among the doctors, and this interest is being increased hourly by the wonderful recoveries made under their own eyes. Not alone among the medical profession has this been felt, but hundreds of thousands of men and women throughout the United States, through free treatments given, and influenced by the knowledge that their money would be returned in case of failure, have tested this new remedy, been cured, and are to-day recommending "HYOMEI" to all their friends and acquaintances. There has been for months NO DOUBT WHATEVER in the minds of medical men as to the efficacy of "HYOMEI" in the treatment of Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis and Consumption, and fathers and mothers who are acquainted with the honest method used by The R. T. Booth Co. in introducing "HYOMEI" are not doing right by themselves, or their families, if they do not test this new treatment, which costs nothing if it fails to give relief, and can be tested free in all large cities.

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